

Message Text

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TAR-01 TRSE-00 USIA-15 PRS-01 SP-02 OMB-01 OES-05

DOTE-00 HEW-06 /115 W

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FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 2506

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TAGS: ETRD, JA

SU: FOREIGN PRODUCT STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS: JAPAN

REF: STATE 182572

FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON PRODUCT STANDARDS IN JAPANIS BEING
SUBMITTED IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS PARA 5 REFTEL. ENUMERATION
FOLLOWS THAT OF RFTEL.

A. STANDARDS.

1) THERE ARE NO AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING,
ENFORCING OR COORDINATING ALL MANDATORY NATIONAL STANDARDS,
NO ORGANIZATION MAINTAINS LISTS OF ALL EXISTING MANDATORY
STANDARDS AND RELATED PROCEDURES. THERE ARE, HOWEVER, TWO
CENTAL GOVERNMENT-OPERATED STANDARDS SYSTEMS WHICH SHOULD
BE MENTIONED AT OUTSET: JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS (JIS)
AND JAPANESE AGRICULTUAL STANDARDS (JAS).

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JIS IS SYSTEM OF STANDARDS DEVELOPED UNDER AUTHORITY
OF NINE MINISTRIES AND THROUGH DELIBERATIONS OF CON-
SULTATIVE BODY, JIS COMMITTEE. STANDARS DEPT OF
MINISTRYOF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY'S (MITI)

AGENCY OF INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY (AIST) ACTS AS SECRETARIAT AND DOMINATES JIS ACTIVITIES. STANDARDS DEVELOPED THROUGH JIS SYSTEM ARE INITIALLY VOLUNTARY. HOWEVER, ABOUT 20 PERCENT HAVE BECOME MANDATORY BY INCORPORATION INTO LAWS OR REGULATIONS AND MANY MORE ARE APPLIED BY VARIOUS GOJ ENTITIES AS MANDATORY. DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS WHICH MEET MINIMUM PRODUCTION STANDARDS CAN BE LICENSED TO PLACE JIS QUALITY LABELS ON THEIR PRODUCTS. ONLY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF ALL MANDATORY STANDARDS ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DEVELOPED THROUGH JIS SYSTEM. BULK OF MANDATORY STANDARDS ARE WRITTEN INDEPENDENTLY BY JAPANESE MINISTRIES AND AGENCIES. (ADDITIONAL INFO IN JIS SYSTEM CONTAINED IN TOKYO 9275, AUGUST 30, 1972 AND IN JIS 1975 YEARBOOK, COPIES OF WHICH ARE BEING POUCHED TO EB/OT/STA. LATTER DOCUMENT PROVIDES DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF JIS STANDARD DEVELOPMENT.)

JAS: UNDER THIS SYSTEM MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (MAF) ON BASIS RECOMMENDATIONS OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE ESTABLISH STANDARDS MANY TYPES OF FRESH AND PROCESSED AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, AND FISH PRODUCTS AS WELL AS FORESTRY ITEMS. IN MOST CASES CLEAR MINIMUM QUALITY STANDARDS ARE ESTABLISHED, THOUGH SOME JAS STANDARDS ARE ONLY DIRECTIVES OF IMPROVING QUALITY. MOST JAS STANDARDS ARE VOLUNTARY IN THAT PRODUCTS BELOW MINIMUM STANDARDS CAN BE SOLD. HOWEVER, SOME JAS STANDARDS BECOME MANDATORY BY APPLICATION. BOTH DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED PRODUCTS MEETING MINIMUM STANDARDS CAN BEAR JAS MARKINGS. NOT ALL MANDATORY STANDARDS RELATING TO FRESH OR PROCESSED FOOD DEVELOPED THROUGH JAS SYSTEM. IN FACT, MOST DEVELOPED INDEPENDENTLY BY MAF AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (MHW). (JETRO MARKETING SERIES BOOKLET NO. 12 CONTAINING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON JAS ALSO POUCHED TO EB/OT/STA.)

2) EMBASSY CONTACTED MANY MINISTRIES, AGENCIES AND UNCLASSIFIED

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PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS TO OBTAIN ESTIMATES ON NUMBERS OF MANDATORY STANDARDS IN EFFECT AND FOUND MOST GOJ OFFICIALS RELUCTANT EVEN TO MAKE GUESSES. MAJOR PROBLEM FOR THEM, AND FOR EMBASSY, WAS THAT OF DETERMINING WHAT IS A SINGLE STANDARD FOR COUNTING PURPOSES. AS DEPT AWARE, PRODUCT AND TESTING SPECIFICATIONS APPEAR IN MANY FORMS AND FREQUENTLY APPLY TO MANY PRODUCTS OR GROUPS OF PRODUCTS. FURTHERMORE, SPECIFICATIONS ON SINGLE PRODUCTS MAY APPEAR IN MANY DIFFERENT LAWS OR REGULATIONS OR IN DIFFERENT WAYS WITHIN SAME SET OF REGULATIONS.

REALIZING THAT METHOD OF COUNTING HAS PROBABLY NOT ALWAYS BEEN SAME, EMBASSY HAS OBTAINED OR MADE

ESTIMATES ON NUMBER OF MANDATORY STANDARDS IN SEVERAL IMPORTANT PRODUCT AREAS OUTLINED BELOW. ALTHOUGH THESE FIGURES MAY NOT INCLUDE ALL TYPES OF STANDARDS, ON BASIS OF THEM EMBASSY ESTIMATES THAT THERE ARE PROBABLY MORE THAN 45,000 MANDATORY NATIONAL STANDARDS.

-- ELECTRIC/ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS (CONSUMER AND INDUSTRIAL): ABOUT 10,000.

-- ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION(INCLUDING NUCLEAR): ABOUT 3,000.

-- TELECOMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING DATA PROCESSING): GOJ- ABOUT 100; NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE (GOJ-OWNED FIRM WHICH DOMINATES JAPAN'S COMMUNICATION NETWORK)-800

-- MOTOR VEHICLES: 85 SAFETY AND POLLUTION CONTROL.

-- CONSUMER GOODS (EXCLUDING FOOD AND ELECTRICAL): 29.

-- MEDICAL EQUIPMENT: 159.

-- SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPPING: ABOUT 100.

-- AIRCRAFT: ABOUT 80.

-- CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS: SEVERAL HUNDRED WHICH MENTION CHARACTERISTICS OF SPECIFIC UNCLASSIFIED

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BUILDING MATERIALS OR EQUIPMENT OR WHICH PROVIDE GENERAL DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS REQUIRING USE OF MATERIALS HAVING CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICULAR TYPES. OF 55 JAS STANDARDS ON LUMBER PRODUCTS, ONLY 3 ARE MANDATORY WHEN APPLIED TO LUMBER NOT INTENDED FOR 2 X 4 CONSTRUCTION. FOR 2 X 4 CONSTRUCTION ALL LUMBER MUST MEET MANDATORY STANDARDS.

-- RAILWAYS: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT HAS ABOUT 270 STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GOJ-OWNED JAPANESE NATIONAL RAILWAYS (JNR) AND/OR PRIVATE LINES. IN ADDITION, JNR WHICH OPERATES 75 PERCENT OF TOTAL TRACK MILEAGE IN JAPAN HAS 3,375 PRODUCT STANDARDS, SOME OF WHICH ARE ALSO APPLIED BY PRIVATE LINES.

-- ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL: EXCEPT FOR AUTOMOBILES, ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LAWS/REGULATIONS CONTAIN NO SPECIFIC PRODUCT STANDARDS. HOWEVER, GOJ IS APPLYING 6 JIS STANDARDS ON POLLUTION MEASURING INSTRUMENTS AS MANDATORY.

-- PHARMACEUTICALS: FOR PHARMACEUTICALS AND COSMETICS 16 VERY GENERAL PRODUCT AND TESTING STANDARDS ARE IN

EFFECT. ON BASIS OF THESE 1,130 PHARMACEUTICALS ARE CURRENTLY DEFINED CHEMICALLY AND APPROVED FOR MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

-- CHEMICALS: ABOUT 19,550 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES ARE DEFINED BY LAW AND APPROVED FOR MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

-- FIRE SAFETY AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES: SEVERAL HUNDRED.

-- FOOD ADDITIVES AND PESTICIDE RESIDUE: OVER 800.

-- LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: 33.

3) RE NUMBER OF STANDARDS BASED ON INTERNATIONAL

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STANDARDS, EMBASSY HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO OBTAIN SUFFICIENT INFORMATION FROM GOJ MINISTRIES/AGENCIES TO MAKE ESTIMATE. WOULD REQUIRE DETAILED ANALYSIS OF STANDARDS THEMSELVES.

4) SINCE THERE ARE AT LEAST 20 GOJ MINISTRIES/AGENCIES INVOLVED IN DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL MANDATORY STANDARDS AND BECAUSE OF LARGE NUMBER DIFFERENT TYPES OF STANDARDS, IT IS DIFFICULT TO GENERALIZE ABOUT ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES INVOLVED INCLUDING SUCH THINGS AS TIME BETWEEN APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION. IT CAN BE SAID HOWEVER, THAT PROCEDURES ADOPTED BY GOJ

ENTITIES DO NOT OFTEN INVOLVE ADVANCE PUBLICATION AND COMMENT BY ALL INTERESTED PARTIES, FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC. DEPENDING ON ENTITY AND STANDARD INVOLVED, GOJ OFFICIALS CONSULT WITH DOMESTIC FIRMS, ASSOCIATIONS OR VOLUNTARY STANDARD ORGANIZATIONS. IN JIS AND JAS SYSTEMS, PRIVATE INDUSRY AND SOMETIMS CONSUMER GOUPS ARE REPRESENTED ON TECHNICAL COMMITTEES STDYING PROPOSED STANDARDS. UNDERTHOSE SYSTEMS PRIOR PUBLICATION AND OPEN HEARINGS ARE POSSIBLE, BUT ARE NOT REQUIRED, AND IN FACT SELDOM UNCLASSIFIED

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USED.

5) VERY FEW PRODUCT STANDARDS WRITTEN AT PREFECTURE OR LOWER ADMINISTRATIVE LEVELS. IN IMPLEMENTATIN OF SUCH REGULATIONS AS POLLUTION CONTROL, CONSTRUCTION AND FOOD AND SANITARY LOCALITIES NORMALLY IMPLEMENT PRODUCT STANDARDS DEVELOPED AT NATIONAL LEVEL. APPLICATION DIFFERS WIDELY FROM PLACE TO PLACE AND IS FREQUENTLY STRICTER IN CITIES AND PREFECTURES THAN AT NATIONAL LEVEL.

6) ALTHOUGH MOST GOJ MINISTRIES/AGENCIES APPEAR TO WRITE SOME SMALL NUMBER OF VOLUNTARY STANDARDS ON THEIR OWN, THE BULK OF GOJ-SPONSORED VOLUNTARY STANDARDS ARE DEVELOPED THROUGH JIS AND JAS SYSTEMS. IN ADDITION TERE ARE OVER 185 PRIVATE ASSOCIATIONS WHICH DEVELOP VOLUNTARY STANDARDS. (MAJOR ASSOCIATIONS ISSUING VOLUNTARY STANDARDS ARE LISTED ON PP. 5-6 OF JIS 1975 YEARBOOK AND P. 39 OF JETRO BOOKLET DESCRIBED PARA A. 1 ABOVE.)

7) NUMBER OF VOLUNTARY STANDARDS

JIS: TOTAL OF 7,550, OF WHICH ABOUT 20 PERCENT HAVE BEEN MADE LEGALLY NANDATORY AND MANY OTHERS ARE MANDATORY BY ADMINISTRATIVE APPLICATION. INDUSTRIAL BREAKDOWN OF JIS, P. 8, JIS 1975 YEARBOOK. ABOUT 575 JIS STANDARDS ARE BASED AT LEAST IN PART ON ISO STANDARDS; AN ADDITIONAL 250 ARE BASED ON IEC STANDARDS.

JAS: 350. SOME JAS ON FORESTRY PRODUCTS ARE APPLIED AS MANDATORY.

PRIVATE ASSOCIATIONS: APPROX. 3,500. ESTIMATED TOTALS OF STANDARDS DEVELOPED BY MAJOR ASSOCIATONS (BY SECTOR:

-- SHIPBUILDING: 380
-- AIRCRAFT: 50
-- ELECTRIC/ELECTRONICS: 990
-- TELECOMMUNICATIONS: 165

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-- AUTOMOTIVE: 276
-- STEEL: 38
-- NON-FERROUS METALS: 71
-- CHEMICALS: 120
-- CERAMICS: 74
-- PAPER AND PULP: 33
-- FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: 800
-- OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS: 75

AS INDICATED ABOVE, JIS AND JAS VOLUNTARY STANDARDS FREQUENTLY BECOME MANDATORY WHEN GOJ ENTITIES AND/OR LOCALITIES REQUIRE USER COMPLIANCE. THIS ALSO OCCURS, ALTHOUGH APPARENTLY TO A LESSER DEGREE, WITH REGARD TO VOLUNTARY STANDARDS DEVELOPED BY PRIVATE ASSOCIATIONS.

B. TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES.

1) UNDER SOME REGULATIONS/LAWS, TESTING OR INSPECTION OF NEW PRODUCTS FOR TYPE APPROVAL IS AUTOMATICALLY REQUIRED TO BE CARRIED OUT EITHER BY GOJ ENTITY OR OTHER AUTHORIZED QUALITY ASSURANCE/TESTING ORGANIZATION. (FOR EXAMPLE, SEE TOKYO'S A-879, NOVEMBER 2, 1973 QTE JAPANESE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MANUFACTURES, IMPORT AND SALE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT UNQTE.) UNDER OTHERS, GOJ AGENCIES HAVE DISCRETION TO REQUIRE TESTING. (ALTHOUGH EMBASSY HAS NO SOLID EVIDENCE, IT HAS IMPRESSION THAT IN SOME SITUATIONS WHEN THIS DISCRETIONARY POWER EXISTS, A LARGER PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN-MADE PRODUCTS IS REQUIRED TO UNDERGO TESTING THAN IS CASE WITH DOMESTIC ITEMS.) WHETHER OR NOT TESTING IS AUTOMATICALLY REQUIRED, NEW PRODUCTS MUST NORMALLY BE REGISTERED WITH THE APPROPRIATE MINISTRY/AGENCY.

REGISTRATION IS NORMALLY EFFECTED DIRECTLY WITH MOST INTERESTED GOJ ENTITY, THOUGH IN CASE OF SOME PRODUCTS, E.G. MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, REGISTRATION MUST BE INITIATED THROUGH LOCAL METROPOLITAN OFFICES, A FACT WHICH FREQUENTLY COMPLICATES AND DELAYS CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES.

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A) GOJ DOES NOT ACCEPT ASSURANCES FROM FOREIGN SUPPLIERS THAT THEIR PRODUCTS CONFORM TO JAPANESE STANDARDS.

B) NOR DOES IT NORMALLY ACCEPT CERTIFICATION FROM

QUALITY ASSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES. EMBASSY IS AWARE OF ONE EXCEPTION: UNDER BILATERAL AGREEMENT WITH U.S., FAA CERTIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT AND PARTS IS ACCEPTED. WITH MANY PRODUCTS, PARTICULARLY AGRICULTURAL ITEMS, GOJ MAY REQUIRE CERTIFICATION FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS OR ORGANIZATIONS. HOWEVER, THIS CERTIFICATION IS INTENDED ONLY TO FACILITATE GOJ'S OWN INSPECTION PROCEDURES AND IS NOT NORMALLY ACCEPTED AS EVIDENCE OF COMPLIANCE WITH JAPANESE STANDARDS.

C) PRODUCT TESTING MUST BE PERFORMED IN JAPAN WITH EXCEPTION NOTED B) ABOVE.

D) THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 50-60 GOJ UNITS/ AGENCIES AUTHORIZED TO CERTIFY CONFORMITY WITH VARIOUS TYPES OF STANDARDS. IN ADDITION OVER FORTY PRIVATE AND SEMI-PRIVATE (ESTABLISHED BY GOJ) ORGANIZATIONS ARE ENTRUSTED BY GOJ TO CONDUCT CERTAIN TYPES OF PRODUCT TESTING.

E) PRIVATE OR SEMI-PRIVATE QUALITY ASSURANCE INSTITUTIONS GENERALLY FOLLOW REGULATIONS OF AUTHORIZING GOJ ENTITY, AND CONSEQUENTLY FEW IF ANY HAVE LEGAL DISCRETIONARY POWER TO ACCEPT TESTING AND/OR CERTIFICATION OF EXPORTING COUNTRY. EMBASSY IS NOT AWARE OF ANY WHICH DO ACCEPT FOREIGN CERTIFICATION.

F. AND G) EMBASSY HAS BEEN ABLE TO IDENTIFY ONLY ONE AGREEMENT IN WHICH GOJ HAS AGREED TO FOREIGN TESTING AND CERTIFICATION -- BILATERAL AGREEMENT WITH

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R 150830Z AUG 75

FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO

TO SECSTATE WAYXC 2508

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U.S. PROVIDING FOR RECIPROCAL ACCEPTANCE OF CERTIFICATION OF AIRWORTHINESS OF AIRCRAFT AND PARTS. GOJ DOES NOT EAGERLY SEEK OUT AGREEMENTS OF THIS TPE. IN 1973 GOJ DID RATYR RELUCTANTLY ALLOW A SPECIALLY FORMED COMMITTEE REPRESENTING TWO MINISTRIES AND SEVERAL PRIVATE ASSOCIATIONS TO SIGN AN AGREEMENT WITH USSR GOVERNMENT AGENCY AIMED AT BRINGING JAPANESE AND SOVIET PRODUCT AND TESTING STANDARDS IN LINE. (GOJ REFUSED TO SIGN GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT.) SO FAR AGREEMENT COVERS ONLY TIMBER, OIL RIG PIPE AND MEASURING STNDARDS AND NO RECIPROCAL STANDARD ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED YET.

H) AS FAR AS EMBASSY IS AWARE, IMPORTED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ARE USUALLY ACCEPTED FOR TESTING UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES NO LESS FAVORABLE THAN THOSE ACCORDED TO DOMESTIC ITEMS. TYRE ARE SOME NOTABLE EXCEPTIONS, HOWEVER. WITH REGARD TO CERTAIN IMPORTED PRODUCTS, E.G. PHARMACEUTICALS AND MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, THE FACT THAT TIME-CONSUMING AND COSTLY CLINCIAL TESTING MUST BE REPEATED IN JAPAN MAKES IT MORE DIFFICULT TO COMPETE WITH DOMESTIC PRODUCTS. IN ADDITION, SOME UNCLASSIFIED

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FOREIGN-MADE PRODUCTS, PARTICULARLY IN ELECTRICAL FIELD, ARE DISADVANTAGED TO DEGREE THAT THEY ARE OFTEN REQUIRED TO MEET SOME VERY NARROWLY DEFINED (AND POSSIBLY ARBITRARY) TECHNICAL STANDARDS (E.G., DIAMETER OF WIRES) RATHER THAN BEING TESTED TO SEE IF THEY MEET REASONABLE SAFETY OR PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

ALSO, IMPORTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS NORMALLY UNDERGO MUCH STRICTER QUALITY CONTROL THAN LOCAL PRODUCTS. FOR EXAMPLE, IMPORTED, BUT NOT LOCAL, POULTRY IS INSPECTED FOR PRESENCE OF SALMONELLA BACILLI. IMPORTED LETTUCE IS INSPECTED FOR APHIDS AND MUST BE FUMIGATED IF ANY ARE DISCOVERED IN SHIPMENT. DOMESTIC LETTUCE IS NOT INSPECTED FOR APHID THOUGH THIS INSECT EXISTS IN JAPAN.

2) THOUGH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS SELDOM WRITE MANDATORY STANDARDS, THEY MAY FROM TIME TO TIME REQUIRE LOCAL TESTING OF BOTH DOMESTIC OR FOREIGN PRODUCTS WHICH ARE COVERED BY MANANTORY NATIONAL STANDARDS. SUCH PRODUCT TESTING IS DONE BY SAME CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES OR AUTHORIZED PRIVATE ASSOCIATIONS USED BY GOJ. CITIES, PREFECTURES NORMALLY HAVE THEIR OWN INSPECTORS IN FIELDS OF CONSTRUCTION, POLLUTION CONTROL, AND FOOD AND SANITATION. FOREIGN FOOD PRODUCTS APPEAR TO BE MOST DIRECT-

LY AFFECTED BY THIS LOCAL INSPECTION IN TERMS OF QUALITY CONTROL, AND AT TIMES THIS LOCAL QUALITY CONTROL CAN ACT AS A SIGNIFICANT TRADE BARRIER. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME LOCALITIES REQUIRE INSPECTION OF IMPORTED FROZEN MEAT ALTHOUGH THE SAME MEAT MAY HAVE ALREADY BEEN INSPECTED AND APPROVED BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE AT TIME OF IMPORT. ADDED EXPENSIVE AND TROUBLE INVOLVED IN HAVING MEAT INSPECTED TWICE DISCOURAGES SOME FIRMS FROM HANDLING IMPORTS OF THIS PRODUCT.

3) ACCORDING TO MANY PRIVATE ASSOCIATIONS CONTACTED BY EMBASSY, ASSOCIATIONS ESTABLISHING VOLUNTARY STANDARDS HAVE NO FORMAL TESTING OR QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES.

JIS: DOMESTIC FIRMS WISHING TO HAVE AUTHORITY TO MARK PRODUCTS WITH JIS LABEL OF QUALITY ARE INITIALLY UNCLASSIFIED

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INSPECTED BY AIST INSPECTORS. ONCE MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS ARE APPROVED AND AUTHORITY IS GRANTED, FIRMS MUST SUBMIT PERIODIC REPORTS. AIST ALSO CARRIES OUT SPOT CHECKS OF APPROVED MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS FROM TIME TO TIME.

JAS: MANUFACTURERS WISHING TO MARK THEIR PRODUCTS WITH JAS MUST HAVE THEIR PRODUCTS EVALUATED BY AFFILIATED TESTING ORGANIZATIONS OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY OR OYV REGISTERED ORGANIZATIONS. THESE ORGANIZATIONS ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN SAMPLING AND TESTING PRODUCTS ON MARKET. THIS LATTER SAMPLING AND TESTING AFFECTS PRODUCTS USING VOLUNTARY JAS MARKINGS AS WELL AS THOSE FOR WHICH THERE ARE MANDATORY GOJ STANDARDS.

C. AUTHORITY.

1) AS INDICATED ABOVE, NOT ALL STANDARDS ARE WRITTEN BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY OR AGENCIES.

2) IN EMBASSY'S VIEW GOJ WOULD PROBABLY NOT ENCOUNTER ANY GREAT DIFFICULTY IN GETTING PRIVATE ASSOCIATIONS WHICH WRITE STANDARDS TO CONFORM TO PROVISIONS OF AN INTERNATIONAL CODE, IF GOJ IN FACT WANTED FULL CONFORMITY. IN SOME CASES GOJ DOES PROVIDE FUNDS TO CERTAIN ASSOCIATIONS. MORE IMPORTANTLY, GOJ WOULD PROBABLY BE ABLE TO ASSERT PRESSURE ON RECALCITRANT ASSOCIATIONS THROUGH INDIVIDUAL MEMBER FIRMS BY SUCH MEANS AS GOVERNMENT PURCHASE POLICIES. IN EXTREME CASES, GOJ OF COURSE COULD ENACT LAWS OR ISSUE REGULATIONS ESTABLISHING STANDARDS IN LINE WITH INTERNATIONAL CODE.

3) ACCORDING TO OFFICIALS OF MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS, THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HAS POWER TO OVERRULE
RULES AND ACTIONS EXERCISED BY LOCALITIES WHICH ARE
BEYOND LIMITS OF THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT LAW OR
CONTRARY TO NATIONAL LAWS. THEY INDICATE THAT THOUGH
THEY ARE NOT AWARE OF ANY CONFLICTS BETWEEN GOJ AND
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS INVOLVING STANDARDS THEORETICALLY GOJ COULD
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INVALIDATE MANDATORY STANDARDS ESTABLISHED AT LOCAL LEVEL.
LOCAL STANDARDS MUST COMPLY WITH LEGALLY ESTABLISHED NATIONAL
MANDATORY STANDARDS.

NOTE: AS PART OF ITS FY 1976 CCP CAMPAIGNS, EMBASSY HAS
PLANNED TO UNDERTAKE STUDY OF STANDARDS FOR SEVERAL
PRODUCT GROUPINGS TO ASSESS WHETHER SUCH STANDARDS POSE
SIGNIFICANT TRADE BARRIERS TO U.S. PRODUCTS. THIS
INFORMATION WILL BE SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT AS IT IS
DEVELOPED.

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